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# FACTS

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# MANITOBA



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# FACTS *about* MANITOBA



*Assembled by The Publications Branch, Manitoba Department  
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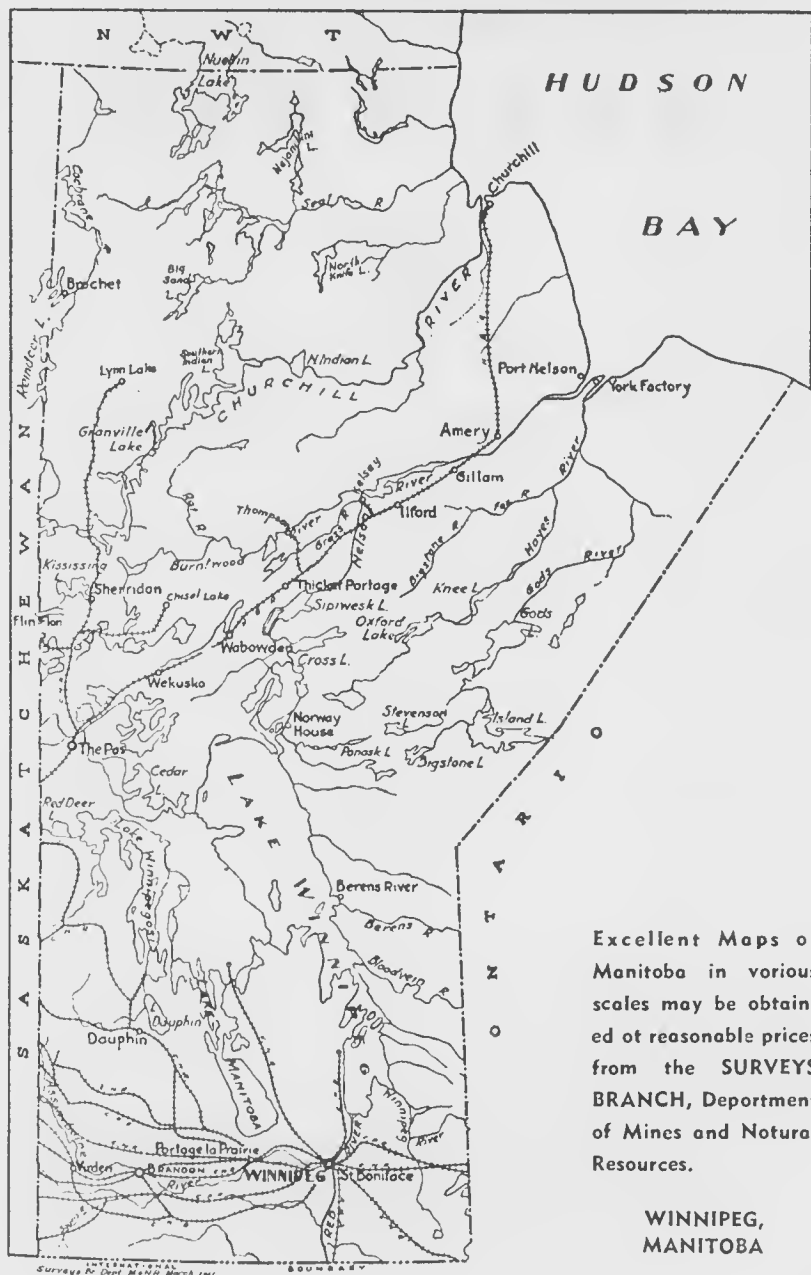
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*Manitoba Department of Agriculture  
and Conservation*

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By Authority of HON. GEORGE HUTTON,  
*Minister of Agriculture and Conservation*



# Facts About Manitoba

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**—1962: Field Crops, \$233,673,000 (initial payments only wheat, oats, barley); Livestock \$73,283,000; Dairy, \$34,000,000; Garden Products, \$9,330,000; Poultry Products, \$20,988,000; Fur Farming, \$3,000,000; Honey \$785,000. For other details regarding agricultural production in any year, consult the Annual Report on Crops, Livestock, etc., procurable from the Publications Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, 705 Norquay Bldg., Winnipeg.

**ALTITUDES**—(a) of Cities: Brandon (C.P.R.) depot is 1,206 feet above sea level; (C.N.R.) 1,262 feet; North Transcona (C.P.R.), 768; Portage la Prairie (C.P.R.), 885; St. Boniface (C.P.R.), 759; Winnipeg (C.P.R.), 772. (b) of Lakes: Athapapuskow, 951 feet; Dauphin, 853; Gods, 585; Manitoba 812; Oxford, 612; St. Martin, 798; Southern Indian, 800; Waterhen, 829; Wekusko, 840; Winnipeg, 712; Winnipegosis, 831; Woods, 1,055 to 1,061.

**AREA**—Manitoba's land surface is 211,775 square miles; water, 39,225 square miles; total 251,000 square miles. This is more than twice the total area of the British Isles. Manitoba extends 761 miles north and south, reaching from the 49th degree of latitude northward to the 60th. Its width at the southern end is 278 miles; at the widest point it measures 493 miles east and west; and at the north boundary it is 260 miles wide.

**AUTOMOBILES**—Number of passenger cars licensed for the ten month period, March 1, 1962, to December 31, 1962—233,888; trucks 62,749; delivery cars, 2,650; motorcycles, 1,366; trailers, 28,315; snowmobiles and snow planes, 258; tractors (high speed), 2,609; Drivers' and Chauffeurs' Licenses (1961 issue, 2 year period)—drivers', 318,075; chauffeurs', 87,227.

**AVIATION**—Trans-Canada Air Lines operate frequent scheduled flights east and west daily. Canadian Pacific Air Lines operate a daily scheduled flight east and west. North-West Air Lines operate three daily scheduled flights south to Grand Forks, Fargo, North Dakota, Minneapolis, Minnesota and Chicago. Trans-Air Limited operate a daily schedule except Sundays north to Dauphin, The Pas, Flin Flon and Lynn Lake. They operate a daily schedule to The Pas and Thompson which is extended north to Churchill on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and a four-day a week service to Red Lake, Ontario. One flight a week is scheduled from Winnipeg to Churchill, Winisk, Ottawa, Montreal and return. They also operate non-scheduled flights throughout Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and North-Western Ontario.

There are twenty-three licensed Commercial Air Carriers operating from bases in Manitoba—Winnipeg, Brandon, Churchill, Wabowden, Flin Flon, The Pas, Norway House, Riverton, Lynn Lake, Lac du Bonnet, Ilford, Virden, Selkirk, Island Lake, Gimli and Pine Falls.

**BANK CLEARINGS**—Winnipeg and Brandon, 1961 — \$21,130,709,000; 1962, \$21,191,394,000.

**BANKS**—Branches of chartered banks as at December 31, 1962—248.

**BLIND PERSONS' ALLOWANCE**—Allowances in force in Manitoba as at December 31, 1962, were 382. Average allowance, \$62.56.

**BUS ROUTES**—Inter-Provincial services are operated between Winnipeg-Regina-Calgary via Brandon and Virden; Winnipeg to Saskatoon and Edmonton via Neepawa, Minnedosa and Russell; Winnipeg to Yorkton and Prince Albert via Neepawa, Dauphin and Roblin; Winnipeg to Kenora and Red Lake, Ontario; Winnipeg to Toronto via Port Arthur, S. St. Marie and Sudbury. An international service is operated between Winnipeg-Emerson (Manitoba), Fargo, N.D.-Minneapolis, Minn. and Winnipeg-Roseau, Minn.-International Falls and Fort Frances, Ont.

*Winnipeg to:* Morris and Emerson; Rosenfeld, Gretna, Plum Coulee; Morden, Manitou; Deloraine; Carman, Swan Lake, Ninette, Elgin; Treherne, Souris, Pipestone, Reston; Brandon, Virden; Minnedosa, Shoal Lake, Russell; Neepawa, Dauphin, Roblin; Minnedosa, Erickson, Rosburn, Russell; Elie, Langruth, Amaranth; Lundar, Eriksdale, Ashern, Grahamsdale, Grand Rapids; Teulon; Inwood, Hodgson; Winnipeg Beach, Gimli, Riverton; Selkirk; East Selkirk, Libau; Grand Beach; Koostakak; Victoria Beach; Beausejour, Lac du Bonnet, Pine Falls; Whitemouth, Kenora and Red Lake, Ont.; Seven Sisters, Ste. Anne, East Braintree; Steinbach, La Broquerie; Woodridge, St. Pierre, Vita; Clear Lake (summer months only); Falcon Lake, The Pas, Flin Flon and Snow Lake.

*Brandon to:* Souris, Reston; Deloraine; Boissevain; Ninette; Killarney; Minnedosa, Neepawa; Dauphin, Swan River; Hamiota, Shoal Lake; Clear Lake (summer only); Birtle, via Wheatlands, Mafeking, The Pas and Flin Flon.

*Dauphin to:* Winnipegosis; Swan River; Mafeking, The Pas, Flin Flon and Snow Lake.

*Pine Falls to:* Bissett.

*Swan River to:* Mafeking and Benito; Kamsack and Regina (Sask.), The Pas, Flin Flon and Snow Lake.

*Selkirk to:* Peguis, Breezy Point.

*Principal Vacation Points Served by Bus:* Clear Lake, Winnipeg Beach, Grand Beach, Killarney, Lac du Bonnet, West Hawk Lake, Falcon Lake, Sandy Lake.

**CHURCHILL, PORT OF**—Manitoba is a maritime province. The opening, during recent years, of the Port of Churchill, on Hudson Bay, offers an alternative water route to the markets of Europe that is considerably shorter than those previously used: From Churchill to Liverpool is 2,936 miles, from Halifax to Liverpool is 2,490 miles. The very modern Canadian Government grain elevator at Churchill has a capacity of five million bushels. Varying quantities of grain have been shipped via this port in the years from 1931 onward. Shipments in 1962, totalled 21,525,201 bushels. The first cattle shipment was sent out in 1933. Churchill is connected with The Pas by Hudson Bay Railway, a distance of 510 miles. This railway is operated by the Canadian National Railways. Right to locate in the town is procurable through the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

**CLIMATE**—The normal and the 1962 temperature, precipitation and number of hours of sunshine at Winnipeg, as compiled by the Meteorological Service of Canada, are as follows:

MONTH	Average Temperature		Precipitation Inches		Sunshine Hours	
	1962	Normal	1962	Normal	1962	Normal
January .....	-4.2	-1	.87	1.03	98.0	100.7
February .....	-3.2	4.1	1.57	.82	157.5	138.3
March .....	17.8	17.7	1.19	1.08	132.2	166.8
April .....	32.5	38.0	.67	1.17	251.9	203.0
May .....	51.5	52.4	5.21	1.97	167.9	244.0
June .....	65.1	61.7	2.11	3.19	284.6	248.0
July .....	65.6	68.3	6.11	2.71	290.9	310.1
August .....	65.3	66.0	6.83	2.76	283.3	269.9
September .....	53.9	55.1	.62	2.16	229.0	180.7
October .....	46.7	43.2	.73	1.44	172.9	149.6
November .....	29.3	23.3	2.15	1.14	86.1	81.7
December .....	10.2	8.7	.42	.88	74.9	80.7
Total for Year .....	35.9	36.5	28.48	20.35	2,222.6	2,176.5

The extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature in Winnipeg in 1962 was 90.9° F. and minus 35.7° F.

**CONSTRUCTION**—Metropolitan Winnipeg permits during 1962 totalled 7,881 with a cost value of \$81,044,570. Permits were issued for 2,007 dwellings, valued at \$24,615,355.

**DISABLED PERSONS' ALLOWANCE**—Allowances in force in Manitoba as at December 31, 1962 were 1,514. Average allowance per month, \$64.12.

**EARTHQUAKES**—Unknown in Manitoba.

**EDUCATION**—Public Schools: Education in Manitoba is administered by School Boards under the general supervision of the Department of Education. There are in operation approximately 1,600 school districts, of which about 1,200 operate one-room schools. The remainder are urban, municipal, or consolidated school districts. The current trend is to more consolidated school districts. The greater part of the Province of Manitoba is now divided into units known as School Divisions. There are 43 operating divisions. Of these, 34 are made up of a number of local school districts, and 9 of the divisions each comprise a single district. In the former group (i.e. multiple district divisions) the school division administers secondary education and the local school district is in charge of elementary education. In the single district division, one school board is responsible for all education from Grades I to XII. There is one School Area, Dauphin-Ochre, in operation. Winnipeg is the largest school division with an enrolment of 46,109 (Fall Term, 1962) and a staff of approximately 1,800 teachers.

**Finance:** The Schools are financed by government grants and local levies on real property. The government pays grants towards teacher's salaries, varying according to the qualifications and experience of the teacher. Grants are also paid toward maintenance, supplies, administration, and transportation where applicable. Real property in the divisions pay a general levy that varies according to the balanced assessment per authorized teacher, and the product of this levy pays a share of the grants outlined above. In addition, the Province pays capital grants towards construction of school accommodation and technical education grants. The Vocational Education programme in the province is operated jointly under Federal-Provincial Agreements. The programme in the elementary grades (I-VI) is a general one aimed at giving a mastery of the tools of learning. The Junior High School programme is general with options designed to reveal special interests and aptitudes. The Senior High School has provision for the following courses: General High School Leaving, Vocational including; Industrial, Agricultural, Home Economics and Commercial. Outside Winnipeg S.D. No. 1 there are forty-four High Schools which offer vocational courses. Teachers are trained at the residential Manitoba Teachers College at Tuxedo, a suburb of Winnipeg, at the Faculty of Education of The University of Manitoba and at Brandon College. The teaching certificates are the Professional First Class (Grades A and B), the Collegiate, and the Principal's Certificates. There are also Specialist Certificates for vocational subjects, e.g. Industrial Arts Instructors, Home Economics Instructors and Vocational Instructors. Provision is made for recognition of qualifications from educational authorities outside the Province.

**Vocational Education** is generally considered to be education of less than college grade, which prepares for successful entry into specific employment. The program has developed at three separate and distinct levels:

1. At the secondary level all programs are 50 percent three year vocational courses. Business education, the largest segment, is offered in 52 schools. Seven secondary schools offer the 50 percent vocational industrial course most of which is at the Winnipeg Technical Vocational High School, where approximately 1,400 students are enrolled.
2. Trade Schools—this area caters to the largest number of individuals including adults and out-of-school youth. The Manitoba Technical Institute and the Brandon, Vocational Training Centre offer day and evening classes in a wide variety of trades, and industrial and business education courses. Groups served include apprentices, pre-apprentices, permanently physically handicapped persons and unemployed persons.

3. **Post-secondary School Program**—Programs are offered at the Manitoba Institute of Technology, located in Brooklands. Programs provide specialized training for individuals preparing for work at the technician or technologist level. Courses offered are related to science, engineering, business administration or the medical field. Business education and industrial teacher training programs will be offered at the Manitoba Institute of Technology beginning September, 1963.

*The University of Manitoba:* Is located at Fort Garry, a suburb of Winnipeg. It has six affiliated colleges: St. Boniface, St. John's, United, St. Paul's, Brandon, Manitoba Law School and one associated college, St. Andrews. There are faculties of Arts and Science, Engineering and Architecture, Medicine, Dentistry, Latin Philosophy, Agriculture and Home Economics, Law, Education and Graduate Studies and Research with Schools of Music, Commerce, Social Work, Fine Arts, Nursing, Medical Rehabilitation, Dental Hygiene, Pharmacy, Interior Design.

*Summer Schools:* Summer Schools are conducted by the Department of Education at various centres (River Heights Junior High School, and the Residential Manitoba Teachers College), and by the University of Manitoba at Fort Garry.

**EXPERIMENTAL FARMS**—The Canada Agriculture, Research Branch, Experimental Farm at Brandon was established in 1888 and now comprises 1744 acres with a staff of fourteen Research Officers and a total staff of eighty-five. Research work is specialized in barley breeding and barley genetics; forage crop breeding and management; soil physics and soil fertility studies; crop testing, crop management, and weed control; beef cattle, swine, and poultry genetics and breeding; apiculture; and horticulture. Special investigations on soils and crops in the northern clay regions of Manitoba are carried on at a Substation consisting of 242 acres at Wabowden on the Hudson's Bay Railway. Fourteen Experimental Project Farms or test sites serve as outposts for phases of research on major soil-climate zones of Manitoba. The Canada Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba, established in 1914, comprises 627 acres. Major research is with horticulture and special crops. Horticulture research is directed towards the improvement of fruits, vegetables, ornamentals; food processing investigations to increase utilization of fruits and vegetables. Special crops research is directed towards developing early maturing, high yielding, disease resisting varieties of corn, sunflowers, flax, soybeans, etc. and their place in a crop rotation program. Some research with soils and the physiology of plants is carried.

**EXTERNAL TRADE**—Total exports to points outside Canada from Manitoba ports in the calendar year ended December 31, 1962 were \$276,186,609 (including \$2,251,440 of foreign origin). Imports for consumption through Manitoba ports during 1961 were \$169,997,735.

**FARMS**—The 1961 census showed that Manitoba had 43,306 farms, which compares with 49,201 in 1956. In 1961 there were 18,169,951 acres in occupied farms.

**FISHERIES**—Manitoba has the distinction of possessing one of the largest and most valuable freshwater fisheries in the world. There are approximately 39,000 square miles of inland lakes and streams which in 1961 produced 30,661,500 pounds of commercially caught fish, valued at \$5,663,025,000, thereby providing either full or part time employment for 5,018 fishermen. In addition there are at least 6,000 persons engaged in subsidiary industries such as fish processing, transportation, boat building and other related industries.

Some 1,600 commercial fishing boats are in operation in Manitoba varying in size from diesel lake freighters to small skiffs powered by outboard motors. The value of these boats together with nets and other equipment is estimated to be \$3,285,373.00. Costly gear is required in commercial fishing as the fisherman must be well equipped to carry on his work. The largest single item is gill nets—113,472 being in use with an estimated value of \$1,825,833. New types of fishing gear are being tested to determine their efficiency and cost under Manitoba's fishing conditions.



In order to supervise fishing operations and enforce the Manitoba Fishery Regulations the Department of Mines and Natural Resources operates a fleet of modern patrol boats during the open water season and bombardiers and light trucks during the winter season. Many remote operations are supervised by the use of departmental aircraft. All patrol units are equipped with two-way radio communication, thereby increasing the efficiency of the patrol staff.

Government and industry are aware of the increased importance of processed and packaged products and are constantly striving to produce a product of the highest quality. To ensure quality fish products, the department in co-operation with the Department of Health maintain a continuing program of inspection and plant improvement to meet the sanitation standards set out under the Public Health Act.

Angling is becoming an increasingly popular sport in Manitoba both in summer and in winter. In 1961/62 over 100,000 licenses were issued—13,731 to non-resident anglers. The Department has an annual eradication programme under which certain lakes are selected for fish eradication after which the lakes are re-stocked with Rainbow and Speckled Trout. During the past year two new species have been introduced to Manitoba—"Kohanee" a land-locked sockeye salmon and the "Muskellunge," a prized species of sportfish. This programme has produced diversified fishing in Southern Manitoba regions where this species did not formerly occur.

Master Angler Awards are made to fishermen who catch fish of trophy size. An all time record for Master Angler Awards was established in 1962. During the twelve month period 524 awards were made to anglers who landed trophy size fish.

Fish culture continues to play an important role in the management of fisheries resources. Four main hatcheries are in operation, three hatcheries operate to provide stock for commercial fishing waters. The Whiteshell Trout Hatchery is operated expressly for the purpose of producing sport fish which are planted in selected lakes and streams to improve and diversify Manitoba's sport fishing waters. In addition to the four hatcheries the branch operates two seasonal spawn camps to provide Lake Trout, Whitefish and Pickerel eggs which are subsequently reared and planted to strengthen and further develop the commercial and sport fishing potential of Manitoba.

Biological research and investigations cover a wide field of endeavor. This work involves pollution studies, analysis of fishing success, spawning habits, sampling of catch to determine year class abundance and fish growth, tagging to chart migratory patterns and fish mortality, and the collecting of other data necessary for sound management of Manitoba's fishery resources.

**FLOUR MILLS**—(Figures from Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1962)—Number of flour mills, 7. Capacity of flour mills, 19,116 cwt. per day.

**FORESTS**—Over 50% of Manitoba's land area is forested; of this area there is estimated to be 55,600 square miles of productive and 64,600 square miles of unproductive forest. Ten separate areas, containing 5,390 square miles, are set aside as publicly-owned Forest Reserves; the greater part of the remaining forest lands are also owned by the Province. The most common tree species in order of importance are white and black spruce, jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar, tamarack, white birch, balsam fir and cedar. Bur oak, white elm, green ash, baswood, red pine, Manitoba maple, cottonwood and black ash also occur; in addition, there are several species of large shrubs, such as plums, cherries and saskatoons.

In the year 1961 Manitoba sawmills produced 35,334,000 feet of lumber. In the same year the production of pulpwood in Manitoba amounted to 127,003 cords, a large proportion of which was manufactured into newsprint within the Province. About 150,000 cords of fuel wood are produced each year, most of which are used on farms, although the fuel wood industry supplies large quantities of wood to towns and cities. Other important forest products are railway ties, telephone and hydro poles, fence posts, mine props, boxwood, etc. The total value of forest products (including paper) was \$15,350,000 for the year 1961.

**FREIGHT**—The railway freight (including Greater Winnipeg Water District) originating in Manitoba: 1955, 7,227,710 tons; 1956, 7,930,723 tons; 1957, 7,180,972 tons; 1958, 7,125,015 tons; 1959, 7,069,952 tons; 1960, 6,541,697 tons; 1961, 6,475,849 tons.

**FURS and FUR FARMING**—Between October 1, 1960 and September 30, 1961, the number of raw furs taken from the wild in Manitoba was as follows: Badger, 105; Bear, 94; Beaver, 45,742; Fisher, 241; Silver Fox, 24; Blue Fox, 4; Cross Fox, 123; Red Fox, 1,862; White Fox, 513; Lynx, 6,613; Marten, 345; Mink, 30,679; Muskrat, 338,037; Otter, 2,305; Skunk, 419; Wolverine, 32; Squirrel, 201,194; Wolf Timber, 122; Jack Rabbit, 10,051; Raccoon, 871. Number of licensed fur farms, 281. Animals kept were mainly mink but include also fitch and fox. Estimated fur values: production from the wild, \$1,665,219; from fur farms, \$2,971,470; furs exported \$8,309,076. The export figure includes furs shipped to Manitoba from other provinces for sale, and later exported.

**GOVERNMENT**—Manitoba has a single chamber Legislature of 57 members. The present Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor Errick F. Willis, assumed office, January, 1960. The present ministry is the 15th. Hon. Dufferin Roblin assumed the premiership June 30, 1958, as successor to Hon. D. L. Campbell.

**GRAIN ELEVATORS** (as at December 1, 1962)—Public Country Elevators, 680—capacity, 47,457,400 bushels. Private Country Elevators, 2—capacity 45,000 bushels. Mill Elevators, 7—capacity, 2,234,000 bushels. Private Terminal Elevators, 2—capacity, 3,602,800 bushels. Semi-Public Terminal, 2—capacity, 6,000,000. Total number of Grain Elevators in Manitoba, 693. Total grain elevator storage, 59,339,200 bushels.

**HEALTH**—Manitoba has an organized Department of Health, which has administrative jurisdiction over all matters that relate to health. The Department is organized into four main divisions: 1. *General Administration*, which includes the Administrative Offices of the Minister, Deputy Minister of Health, Administration Research, and the Sections of Accountancy, Statistics and Records, Health Education, Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services. 2. *Health Services*, which is divided into four Sections—(a) Environmental Sanitation, consisting of Bureaus of Public Health Engineering, Food and Milk Control, Industrial Hygiene and Industrial Laboratory; (b) Preventive Medical Services, consisting of Bureaus of Communicable Disease control, including Tuberculosis Registry, Venereal Diseases Control; Maternal and Child Health; (c) Extension Health Services, consisting of Bureaus of Local Health Services, Laboratory and X-Ray Services, Dental and Medical care; (d) Provincial Laboratory Services; (e) Public Health Nursing Services and (f) Northern Health Services; (g) Care Services. 3. *Psychiatric Services*, which is divided into two sections—(a) Hospital Section, including Farms Management; supervision of the four institutions (Winnipeg, Brandon, Selkirk, Portage la Prairie); (b) and section of Community Mental Health Services which has charge of Out-Patient Services, Child Guidance Clinics, Services to Courts and Child Caring Agencies, Boarding Home Care for specified cases, and teaching facilities. 4. *Manitoba Hospital Commission*, includes branches of Administration; Hospital Budgeting, Accounting and Statistics; Data Processing; Claims; Research; Registration and Field Services; Comptroller's Division, including Premium Accounting; and Hospital Standards.

**HISTORICAL**—Hudson Bay was explored by Henry Hudson in 1610. Nelson River was entered in 1612 by Sir Thomas Button, the first white man to set foot on Manitoba soil. The fur trade developed as a result of the founding of the Hudsons Bay Co. and the grant of almost all of Western Canada to the Company by the Crown in 1670. French-Canadian exploration and trade began via the Great Lakes and Winnipeg River in 1738 when La Verendrye reached the site of Winnipeg. Fur trade rivalry, until the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North West Co. in 1821, was intense and violent, leading in 1816 to the Battle of Seven Oaks near Winnipeg in which Governor Robert Semple of the Hudson's Bay Co. and twenty men were killed by servants of the rival North West Co. The first agricultural settlement had been established in 1812 on the site of the present City of Winnipeg by Scottish settlers sent out by Lord Selkirk. Despite the setbacks of flood, frost, grasshoppers and the fur trade rivalry the colony

prospered, commercial connections were established with American settlements, particularly St. Paul, in the 1850's and in 1870, following the disturbances resulting from the sale of the Hudson's Bay Co. territories to Canada, the newly-created Province of Manitoba entered Confederation. Steamboat connections with American settlements on the Red River to the south began in 1859. The first export of wheat from Manitoba (857 1/6th bushels of Red Fife) was made on Oct. 21, 1878, this shipment being consigned by Higgins and Young, Winnipeg, to Steel Bros., Toronto; price, 85 cents. In 1878, a railroad from St. Boniface to Emerson gave the Province its first railroad connection with American lines. By 1881 the C.P.R. had completed a Canadian line to Winnipeg from Eastern Canada. The first general influx of non-English immigrants, the Mennonites, took place in 1874 when the first group of these people began to settle on land south of Winnipeg set aside for them by the Dominion Government. Then followed the Icelanders who located on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg near Gimli. Between 1876-1881 some 40,000 settlers arrived adding to the growth of Winnipeg and establishing new communities throughout the Province. By 1914, the population of Winnipeg alone, which in 1870 was approximately 200, had reached 203,000, its economy being based on its position as a railway centre and as the banking and distributing centre for Western Canada. In recent years manufacturing has been added to agriculture as a major factor in the growth of the Province as have hydro-electric and mining developments of the northern areas.

**HISTORIC SITES**—Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, remains of fort built 1732-1771, seized and damaged by the French 1782, never re-occupied; Lower Fort Garry, 20 miles north of Winnipeg, built 1830's, only stone fort of the fur trade era still intact; Fort Garry Gate, Main St., Winnipeg, built 1850's, all that remains of the fur trading post torn down in 1882; Ross House Museum, opposite C.P.R. station, Winnipeg, first post office in Western Canada, opened 1855; Seven Oaks House Museum (1853) West Kildonan, one of the oldest dwellings in Manitoba; Grey Nuns House, St. Boniface, built 1846 for the Sisters of Charity; Emerson Museum and pioneer home, first Customs House and Jail, Emerson; St. Andrew's Church (1849) on river road to Lockport, oldest stone church in use in Western Canada; St. James Church (1853) opposite Polo Park, Winnipeg; Kildonan Church (1854), north of Kildonan Park, Winnipegs first Presbyterian Church in Western Canada; St. Boniface Basilica and Louis Riel grave on the site of the first church (1818) in Western Canada, St. Boniface. Monuments or markers commemorate—Henry Kelsey, first white man to reach the prairies (1690-91), The Pas; La Verendrye, explorer, trader, first white man to reach present site of Winnipeg, Morden and St. Boniface; Samuel Hearne, first to reach the Arctic overland from Hudson Bay (1771-72), Churchill; Lord Selkirk, founder of the Red River Colony (1812), Memorial Blvd., Winnipeg; Thomas Simpson, Arctic explorer, St. John's Park, Winnipeg; the Battle of Seven Oaks (1816), Main St., West Kildonan; Fort Dufferin, North West Mounted Police post (1872-74), Emerson. Sites of fur trading posts are marked at Winnipeg, Fort Alexander, Portage la Prairie, Winnipegosis, Norway House. Markers also note—the Dawson Road (1868-1871), first highway to the West, St. Anne; Dominion Lands Survey System, Headingly; La Barriere where followers of Louis Riel barred admission to representatives of Lieutenant-Governor elect, William McDougall in 1869; the first newspaper in Western Canada, the Nor'Wester (1859), Federal Bldg., Winnipeg; the first steamboat to reach the Red River Settlement, the Aanson Northup (1859), Kildonan Park, Winnipeg; Indian mosaics—stone patterns of animals, Nutimik Lake; the first homestead in Western Canada, Poplar Point.

**HOUSING LOANS**—Number of loans in Manitoba made under the Dominion Housing Act and the National Housing Act to December 31, 1962, was 34,085, amount, \$328,777,610. Number of loans in Manitoba under the Government Home Improvement Plan to October 30, 1940, when the plan was discontinued 8,126; amount \$3,197,710.

**INDIANS**—According to the census of 1961, there were 29,427 Indians and Eskimos in Manitoba.

**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**—There are 1,760 manufacturing firms which during 1961 produced goods the gross value of which was \$770 million, more than 40% increase over the 1961 total. Manufacturing establishments in Manitoba gave employment in 1961 to over 44,000 persons of which some 41,100 persons were directly engaged in manufacturing operations. Payrolls for production workers alone reached a total of over \$160 million.

Forty-one new industries were established during 1961.

*Manufacturing Industrial Groups of Manitoba—1961*

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Gross Value of Production
Foods and Beverages .....	\$304,331,000
Primary Metal Products .....	28,908,000
Petroleum Products .....	54,630,000
Clothing .....	50,080,000
Transportation Equipment .....	54,804,000
Paper and Allied Products .....	32,293,000
Printing, Publishing .....	41,605,000
Wood Products .....	10,010,000
Metal Fabricating Products .....	61,637,000
Non-metallic Mineral Products .....	27,026,000
Chemical Products .....	16,180,000
Electrical Apparatus .....	13,148,000
Textiles .....	10,023,000
Leather Products .....	5,393,000
Machinery .....	17,720,000
Knitting Mills .....	1,541,000
Furniture and Fixtures .....	23,114,000
Miscellaneous Manufacturers .....	13,048,000

**INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDENS**—"To God in His Glory we two nations dedicate this Garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another," was the pledge subscribed to by 50,000 people July, 1932, at the opening of the International Peace Garden. The Garden 16 miles south of the town of Boissevain is astride the International Boundary Line between Manitoba and North Dakota at almost the geographic centre of the North American Continent. It is unique in its conception and is attracting thousands of visitors because of its intrinsic appeal both because of natural beauty and appeal for peace. The Garden is comprised of 2,339 acres. A stone plaque on which the pledge is printed on a stone cairn on the International Line. The national flags fly on each side. The accommodation in the Garden includes a lodge with auditorium, and dining room for organized groups. Tourist cabins are supplemented by dormitories for groups such as the International High School Music Camp. There are three picnic kitchens along the wooded drives that encircle the lakes in Canada and three in the United States. There is an information booth located at the entrances. The formal Garden is astride the International Line. The Peace Panel is nearly completed. The Terrace Panel with seven stone retaining walls, seven ornamental pools, water channel with cascades and sidewalks has been planted to shrubs and trees and the lawns have been seeded. All the formal area easterly from the west side of the sunken garden is completed.

**INSTITUTIONS**—Under supervision (1960)—General Hospitals and Medical Nursing Units, 76; Private or Company Hospitals, 6; Children's Hospitals, 1; Extended Treatment Hospitals, 6; Manitoba Rehabilitation Hospital, 1; Sanatoria, 2; Indian Hospitals, 3 and 12 Nursing Stations; Hospitals for Mental Diseases, 3; Manitoba School for Mental Defectives, 1; Military Hospitals, 3.

**LANDS**—Farm lands may be purchased from the Lands Branch, Department of Mine and Natural Resources, from Insurance, Loan and Land Companies, from Municipalities and from individual owners. The Government of Manitoba in administering the Crown Lands of the Province, has established as a fundamental principle that only lands of suitable quality which are served by facilities such as roads, schools, drains,

etc., shall be offered for sale. Crown and School lands are also available for the issue of Hay and Grazing permits and Grazing Leases. Further particulars with regard to Crown lands may be obtained from the Lands Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Norquay Bldg., Room 810, 401 York Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**MANITOBA HYDRO** is the primary development, generating and distribution power agency in the province of Manitoba. The corporation came into being April 1, 1961, following the amalgamation of two provincial government electrical utilities engaged in the generation and distribution of electric power. It operates five hydro electric generating stations, two thermal type plants and a limited number of diesel generating installations. The combined generating capability of the corporation is 829,200 kilowatts which will be increased by an additional 330,000 kilowatts in 1965 following the completion of the Grand Rapids hydro electric development on the Saskatchewan River.

Hydro installations account for 580,000 kilowatts of the total generating capability; thermal for 244,000 kilowatts and diesel for 5,200 kilowatts. Of the hydro stations four are located on the Winnipeg River and like the thermal installations produce power for the southern section of the province while the fifth hydro station rated at 160,000 kilowatts is situated on the Nelson River 425 miles north of Winnipeg. It supplies power for the I.N.C.O. nickel development and the townsite at Thompson in northern Manitoba. Diesel installations are used to provide power in northern areas.

In serving its 193,622 urban, rural, commercial and industrial customers the corporation maintains some 33,931 miles of primary transmission and farm distribution lines.

Approximately 94% of the occupied farms in the province are electrified and 532 cities, towns and villages are provided with power service. While Manitoba Hydro supplies power for most of the province, including the cities and municipalities adjoining the City of Winnipeg and comprising part of Metro Winnipeg it does not distribute power within the corporate limits of the City although it does supply a portion of the City's power requirements.

**MANUFACTURERS**—According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Manitoba had 1,592 manufacturing establishments in 1960, employing 42,339 employees, and manufacturing \$738,457,346 worth of products.

**MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**—Manitoba is represented in the Canadian House of Commons by 14 members and in the Senate by 6 members.

**MINERALS**—The Province of Manitoba continues to make an important contribution to mineral production in Canada. Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited, from its mines situated some 400 miles northward from the U.S. boundary, produces copper, zinc, gold, silver, cadmium, selenium and tellurium. Sherritt Gordon Mines, Limited, produces copper and nickel concentrates from its Lynn Lake mine, 150 miles north of Flin Flon, which are shipped to the company's refinery at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited produces refined nickel at its Thompson mine, 170 miles northeast of Flin Flon, and recovers minor amounts of copper, cobalt and precious metals from smelter products shipped to the company's refineries in Eastern Canada. San Antonio Gold Mines, Limited, is presently maintaining a daily tonnage in the neighborhood of 278 tons of gold ore which is removed through the San Antonio workings. Mineral production in Manitoba in 1962 had an estimated value of \$159,038,359, of which \$128,150,347 represented metals. Crude oil production was 3,926,683 barrels of which some 3,953,760 barrels were sold, valued at \$9,499,987. The production of industrial minerals has become an important part of the Province's mineral industry. Production is estimated at \$21,297,687.

**MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION**—The organization of rural Manitoba is into rural municipalities. These vary widely in size; some have only four townships (a township is six miles square); the largest has about 22 townships. Cities, towns and villages

are separate entities. The business of the municipalities, both rural and urban, is carried on by locally elected councils but under certain provincial control. Manitoba has 110 rural municipalities, 35 incorporated towns, 37 incorporated villages, 9 incorporated cities. Since January 1, 1945, 17 Local Government Districts were established in the settled areas of the province which are not incorporated as organized municipalities. These Local Government Districts will look after the collection of the levies of the various school districts situated in what was formerly unorganized territory.

**NORTHERN and EASTERN MANITOBA**—Sixty percent of the area of Manitoba is within the Pre-Cambrian Shield, which lies to the east and north of the agricultural lands in the Province. The country is very rugged, with large outcrops of rock, extensive swamps and numerous lakes. It has a forest cover, consisting mainly of spruce, which extends to the northern timber limit, beyond which lies the Arctic tundra. It is the principal source of Manitoba's mineral wealth, has extensive stands of pulpwood, is well stocked with fish, game and fur-bearing animals and provides the main source of hydro-electric power for the Province. The natural rugged setting of the many lakes within the area has many attractions for the tourist or resident in quest of a holiday in the solitudes of wooded shores of placid waters, the sense of adventure increasing as one penetrates deeper into the area. The Hudson Bay Railway extends 510 miles across the terrain from The Pas to Churchill. Other railways run to Flin Flon, Lynn Lake, Thompson, and Chisel Lake. Roads penetrate the area from Winnipeg and The Pas, providing access to southeastern Manitoba, Bisset and Grand Rapids from Winnipeg and Flin Flon and Snow Lake from The Pas. Reference should be made to the latest official road maps for complete data. Other parts of the area can be reached by commercial aircraft or by canoe. The more developed recreational areas lie east of Winnipeg and between The Pas and Flin Flon, both areas being accessible by road. The reader is also referred to paragraphs headed "Fisheries," "Forests," "Furs and Fur Farming," "Mineral," "Physical Features" and "Water Powers."

**OLD AGE ASSISTANCE** (to those between ages 65-70)—Number receiving assistance in Manitoba as at December 31, 1962, was 5,402. Average assistance granted per month \$61.25.

**ORIGIN OF POPULATION**—According to the census of 1961, 87.31% of the people of Manitoba were British born (which includes those born in Canada); 81.55% of these were born in Canada; 10.83% Continental Europe; 1.33% born in U.S.A.; 0.53% born elsewhere.

**PHYSICAL FEATURES**—The surface of Manitoba is comparatively level. Commencing at the north with a strip bordering on Hudson Bay, perhaps 100 miles wide and less than 500 feet in elevation, the surface rises gradually toward the west and south. The bulk of the province has an elevation of between 500 and 1,000 feet, with the greatest height of 2,727 feet attained in Duck Mountain, northwest of Lake Dauphin. The agricultural land lies mostly in a triangular-shaped block, located in the southern portion of the province. The altitude of this part of Manitoba lies mostly between 700 and 1,700 feet. This land was originally either prairie or mixed prairie and light timber land. The northern three-fifths of Manitoba is of entirely different geological formation, lying within the Pre-Cambrian belt, where for the most part the rock comes to the surface. Manitoba's water drainage system is all contributory to Hudson Bay. Lake Winnipeg, which has an area of 9,230 square miles, is larger than Lake Ontario and almost as large as Lake Erie. Other large lakes in Manitoba are Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles); Manitoba (1,817 square miles); and Southern Indian (1,200 square miles). The principal rivers are the Nelson, Churchill and Hayes Rivers, with their tributaries, emptying into Hudson Bay; the Saskatchewan, Red and Winnipeg Rivers, draining into Lake Winnipeg; and the Assiniboine, a tributary of the Red, which runs most of its length through the agricultural area of Manitoba. Manitoba has a coastline of over 400 miles on Hudson's Bay.

**POPULATION**—The census figures show Manitoba's population to have been: In 1871, 25,228; 1881, 62,260; 1891, 152,506; 1901, 255,211; 1911, 461,394; 1921, 610,118; 1931, 700,139; 1936, 711,216; 1941, 729,744; 1946, 726,923; 1951, 776,541; 1956, 850,040; 1961, 921,686; 1962, estimated at 940,000.

**POST OFFICES**—806 operating in Manitoba, January 31, 1963.

**PRODUCTION**—Commodity, Manitoba: Net value: 1953, \$569,886,000; 1954, \$534,913,000; 1955, \$591,278,000; 1956, \$693,689,000; 1957, \$645,323,000; 1958, \$727,605,000; 1959, \$743,946,000; 1960, \$746,808,000.

**RADIO**—The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation radio outlet in Manitoba CBW (50,000 watts, 990 k.c.), began operation in September, 1948, and is now providing the province with high-powered facilities, which reach rural and urban areas throughout the territory. Before 1948, the CBC and its predecessor, the Canadian Radio Commission, working in close co-operation with the Province of Manitoba's 15,000-watt station, which it subsequently acquired, had provided network and local service in the province since 1932. CBW's studios are in the CBC Building, 541 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, and the transmitter at Carman, Manitoba, 50 miles away.

Younger than CKRC, which was established in 1934; are the privately-owned stations, CJOB (10,000 watts, 680 k.c.) established in 1946; KCSB (10,000 watts, 1,050 k.c.) French language station in St. Boniface carries CBC French network established in 1946; CFAR (1,000 watts, 590 k.c.) Flin Flon, established in 1937, a subsidiary carrying some CBC network programs, and CKDM (1,230 k.c.) Dauphin; CFRY (1,560 k.c.) Portage la Prairie; CFAM (1,290 k.c.) Altona. CKY commenced operations January 1, 1950 (50,000 watts, 580 k.c.) with 24-hour daily service. There are also short wave stations CKRO and CKRX (2,000 watts).

**TELEVISION**—Television broadcasting opened on CBWT the CBC's television outlet in Manitoba, in May, 1954, with 60 kw. ERP. The Station now operates on Channel 3. The tower, 240 feet from ground level is located on the roof of the CBC Building. TV production facilities and studios are incorporated in the CBC Building and in the basement of the Civic Auditorium with mobile units for remote pickup. CBC also houses Prairie Regional headquarters for CBC operations and administration. The Brandon area is served by CKX-TV.

The CBC's French-language Television outlet for Manitoba is CBWFT, located in the CBC Building on Portage Avenue, and telecasting on Channel 6, with an audio power of 1.72 kw. and a video power of 2.87 kw. Officially opened on April 24, 1960, its broadcasts exclusively in French, with programs fed by videotape and film from the CBC's French studios in Montreal. There is no local programming.

**RAILWAYS**—The two principal systems in Manitoba, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, operating 3,146 and 1,761 miles of first main track, respectively. A total of 510 miles of first main track, formerly operated for the Hudson Bay Railway by the C.N.R. was absorbed into the Canadian National System January 1, 1958. In addition to the two trans-continental lines, the Greater Winnipeg Water District operate 92 miles of track and the Midland Railway operate 6, bringing to 5,005 the total miles of first main track operated in the province.

**ROADS**—The table below represents, in approximate figures, as at February 20, 1962, the mileage of Manitoba's road systems:

Highways	Grav- elled	Double Prime	Bitumi- nous	Con- crete	Total
Provincial Trunk Highways .....	941.0	554.4	2,141.3	212.7	3,849.4
Secondary Highways (Maintenance 75% Provincial) .....	236.5	.8	13.5	1.7	252.5
Other Roads (Construction and/or Maintenance 100% Provincial) .....	1,754.0	52.9	166.4	1.6	1,974.9
Total .....	2,931.5	608.1	2,321.2	216.0	6,076.8

**RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK**—This very attractive scenic park, situated in the Riding Mountain was established in 1929. It contains 1,148 square miles of rolling woodland, dotted with beautiful lakes. It is the natural home of wild animals, and has one of the largest elk herds in Canada; it has deer, moose, buffalo, beaver, and several other kinds of wild animals, while the woods are full of feathered life. Wasagaming on Clear Lake is a very beautiful and popular summer resort.

**SENATORS**—Manitoba has six representatives in the Senate of Canada.

**STOCKYARDS**—The Union Stockyards at St. Boniface are the largest in Canada, and represent an investment of about one and one-half million dollars. The daily capacity is 25,000 head of all classes of stock.

**SUMMER RESORTS**—There are many excellent vacation, recreation, hunting and fishing areas in Manitoba. Accommodation is provided in motels, hotels, hunting and fishing lodges, camp grounds and trailer parks.

*South-East:* Whiteshell Provincial Park, Moose Lake.

*South-West:* Rock, Pelican, Killarney and Oak Lakes.

*East-Central:* Winnipeg and Bird Rivers, Lac du Bonnet, Wallace Lake, Lake Winnipeg resorts, Hecla Island.

*West-Central:* Lake Manitoba resorts, Riding Mountain National Park, Lake Dauphin, Duck Mountain Provincial Park, Swan River area.

*North:* Overflowing River, Lake Winnipegosis, Cormorant Forest Reserve, The Pas, Cranberry Portage, Clearwater and Grass River Provincial Parks, Bakers Narrows, Flin Flon area, Lynn Lake, lakes and rivers along the Hudson Bay rail line.

*North-East:* Gods River— Gods Lake area.

**SUNDAY OBSERVANCE**—The Dominion Lord's Day Act applies. As there is some necessary work on Sundays (railroads, restaurants, etc.) certain further legislation is in force to give weekly rest days to workers who must toil on Sunday. Ordinary business is suspended on Sunday and under the Lord's Day (Manitoba) Act certain types of commercial sport may be carried on if approved by individual municipalities—only between 1:30 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. on Sunday.

**TELEPHONES**—The Manitoba Telephone System is owned and operated by the Province under a Telephone Commission. The system covers practically every inhabited part of the province, including The Pas, Flin Flon, Lynn Lake and Central Manitoba mining districts. Winnipeg is fully automatic and the average cost for service is very low. Long distance service is practically world-wide. Subscriber Stations numbered 310,018, comprising 207,887 Winnipeg subscribers, 66,824 Provincial locals, 35,307 Provincial rurals, and 86% of the total telephones in the province are dial telephones. Daily conversations average—Local 1,989,000; Long Distance, 22,062.

**TOWNS**—The population of cities, towns and villages (1961 census) are:

*Cities:* Brandon, 28,166; East Kildonan, 27,305; Portage la Prairie, 12,388; St. James, 33,977; St. Boniface, 37,600; Winnipeg, 265,429.

*Towns:* Beausejour, 1,770; Birtle, 846; Boissevain, 1,303; Carberry, 1,113; Carman, 1,930; Dauphin, 7,374; Deloraine, 916; Emerson, 932; Flin Flon, 11,104; Gimli, 1,841; Gladstone, 944; Grandview, 1,057; Hartney, 592; Killarney, 1,729; Melita, 1,038; Minnedosa 2,211; Morden, 2,793; Morris, 1,370; Neepawa, 3,197; Oak Lake,



430; Rapid City, 467; Rivers, 1,574; Russell, 1,263; Selkirk, 8,576; Souris, 1,841; Steinbach, 3,739; Stonewall, 1,420; Swan River, 3,173; The Pas, 4,671; Transcona, 14,248; Tuxedo, 1,627; Virden, 2,708; Winkler, 2,529; Winnipeg Beach, 807.

*Villages:* Altona, 2,026; Benito, 427; Binscarth, 456; Bowsman, 504; Brooklands, 4,369; Cartwright, 482; Crystal City, 542; Dunottar, 232; Elkhorn, 666; Erickson, 531; Ethelbert, 556; Foxwarren, 272; Carson, 330; Gilbert Plains, 849; Glenboro, 797; Great Falls, 164; Gretna, 575; Hamiota, 779; Lac du Bonnet, 569; MacGregor, 642; Manitou, 863; Minitonas, 606; Napinka, 178; Pilot Mount, 802; Plum Coulee, 510; Powerview, 902; Riverton, 808; Roblin, 1,368; Rosburn, 591; St. Lazare, 449; St. Pierre, 856; Ste. Rose du Lac, 790; Shoal Lake, 774; Teulon, 749; Treherne, 569; Waskada, 297; Wawanesa, 456; Winnipegosis, 980.

### VITAL STATISTICS—1962 Population (Estimated), 940,000.

**Preliminary Figures	Total	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
Live Births .....	23,093	24.6
Deaths .....	7,453	7.9
Marriages .....	6,244	6.6
Stillbirths .....	322	13.9*

\*\*Up to and including 1962 registrations received February 12th, 1963.

\*(Rate per 1,000 live births)

Included above for Indians: Live births, 1,486; Deaths, 277; Marriages, 107; Stillbirths, 33.

**WATER POWER**—Manitoba is richly endowed with water power resources. All water power sites are vested in the Crown, but may be leased for development under conditions prescribed by the Water Power Act and Regulations. Present hydro-electric plants number ten, six of which are on the Winnipeg River, about 70 miles northeast of Winnipeg, and the remaining four in Northern Manitoba—one on the Nelson River at Kelsey, two on the Laurie River and one on the Island Lake River. Total present turbine installation is 988,900 horsepower. The total output in 1962 was 4,253,193,790 kw. hours.

Construction at the site of Manitoba Hydro's Grand Rapids Generating Station on the Saskatchewan River is proceeding at a favourable rate. Initial installation at this site will comprise three 150,000 horsepower turbines. Two units are scheduled to commence operation in late 1964 and the third unit in early 1965. Provision is being made for the eventual addition of a fourth unit. Plans for the transmission of Grand Rapids power call for the construction of two single-circuit 230 kv. lines which will extend southward some 260 miles to the Greater Winnipeg area.

Winnipeg is served by the municipally-owned City Hydro. The suburbs of Greater Winnipeg and the rural areas, cities and towns of Southern Manitoba are served by Manitoba Hydro. The six hydro plants on the Winnipeg River supply power to these utilities. Two of the plants are owned by the City, the other four by Manitoba Hydro. Average rates in Winnipeg are approximately 0.841 cents per kilowatt hour for domestic service and 1.226 cents for commercial service, with the overall average rate being 1.029 cents. Average annual domestic consumption per customer in Winnipeg is 6,988 kilowatt hours. Unique in Western Canada is the City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System's central heating plant, which supplies heat to many buildings in the city by steam largely generated from off-peak hydro-electric power.

The undeveloped water power resources of Manitoba are estimated to be in excess of five million horsepower. Potential capacities at sites range from five hundred to over one million horsepower.

**WELFARE**—The Department of Welfare is organized into five divisions: (1) *General Welfare Services* includes (a) the financial programs of Mothers' Allowances, Social Allowances to the Aged and the Infirm, general assistance in unorganized territories and social allowance medicare, (b) child welfare programs include the provision of child welfare services where no children's aid societies exist and supervision of the children's aid societies. Child welfare services include adoptions, child protection, unmarried mothers, foster homes and other related child welfare services. (2) *Provincial Allowances Board* which administers through a means test, Old Age Allowances to persons from 65 to 70, Blind Pensions and Disability Allowances. (3) *Community Development Services to Indians and Metis*. (4) *Fitness and Amateur Sport*—a new and developing program designed to stimulate and encourage physical fitness and recreation. (5) *Elderly Persons Housing*—assistance in the financing, planning and organization of interested groups for the aged and infirm.

**WILDLIFE**—Manitoba has an abundance of wildlife as well as wealth of sporting bird and mammal varieties ranging from the grey squirrel, cottontail rabbit and ring-necked pheasant in the south to the barren-ground caribou, the polar bear and the ptarmigan in the north. Within the confines of the province are found large numbers of other resident game species including white-tailed deer, moose, wood land caribou, elk, black bear, sharp-tailed, ruffed and spruce grouse and Hungarian partridge. Western and southern Manitoba also are a part of the famous Canadian "Duck Factory" and each year contributes myriads of ducks to the Mississippi and Central Waterfowl Flyways of North America.

Wildlife has many values to the people of Manitoba, not the least of which is the sport of hunting. In recent years over 35,000 big game hunters have annually harvested more than 15,000 big game animals and over 40,000 game bird hunters, more than a half million waterfowl and native grouse. The Game Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, is responsible for the management of wildlife in the province.

**TOURIST INFORMATION**—Colorful, illustrated booklets and folders describing the many attractions of Canada's Keystone province have been prepared by the Travel and Publicity Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce. Additional information concerning other recreations, accommodations and road conditions is supplied by this Branch.

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FACTS ABOUT MANITOBA --

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